

Application/Control Number 10/739,207

Art Unit: 2858

Previously presented

## AMENDED CLAIMS

### EXCLUSIVELY PRESENTED FOR CLARITY

037 What is claimed is:

1. (Currently amended) A Voltage Dosimeter, including a method for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control (delete the) positive electrode voltage to maintain a stable base state of voltage production and to eliminate the necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said Voltage Dosimeter including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory, two electrodes, two voltmeters connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, an electric switch for activating said device, said Voltage Dosimeter determining a circulation time delay between voltage production from said voltage producing source to said voltage detection at said positive electrode, a battery to activate said device, said positive electrode voltage controlled by said ECU, said positive electrode voltage

...ranging from the smallest level to the largest level, a reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum positive electrode voltage production.

2.(Currently amended)The method of Claim 1 further comprising:

delivering said largest initial positive electrode voltage while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages beginning with said smallest voltage and proceeding to an adjacent voltage in said sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until said negative electrode voltage (delete level) attains said desired voltage (delete level) at which point said positive electrode voltage is selected to occupy a stable base state.

delivering said selected positive electrode voltage so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in a stable base state.

3.(Original) The method of claim 2 wherein said circulation time is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of base state voltage values in memory; and  
means for determining a predetermined sequence of base state voltage values.

4.(Original) The method of claim 2 in which said plurality of sequential positive electrode voltages are produced in fuel cells.

5.(Currently amended) The method of claim 2 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages (delete values) are produced by steam.

6. (Currently amended) The method of claim 2 wherein said plurality of positive electrode voltages are interconnected by logic gates.

7. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage for a predetermined amount of time produces a predetermined said positive electrode voltage.

8. (Currently amended)The method of claim 2 wherein the first closing of an electric switch produces a first said battery discharge and a first said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in a fuel cell.

9 (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein said negative electrode voltage range varies with application.

10. (Currently amended) The method of claim 2 wherein said voltage levels of different Voltage Dosimeters are interconnected by switches controlled by logic.

11. (Currently amended) A Voltage Dosimeter, including a method for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control (delete the) positive electrode voltage to maintain a stable base state of voltage production to eliminate the necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said Voltage Dosimeter including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory, two electrodes, two voltmeters connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, an electric switch for activating the device, said Voltage Dosimeter determining a circulation time delay between electrical energy production from said voltage producing source to electrical energy detection at said positive electrode, a battery to activate the device or supplement power, said voltage producing source determining chemically, mechanically or through nuclear energy said positive electrode voltage controlled by said ECU for delivering selected said positive electrode voltages, said voltage producing sequential plurality of said positive electrode voltage ranging from a smallest level to a largest level, a reaction time denoting local or

extreme maximum or minimum positive electrode voltage production.

12.(Original)The method of Claim 2 further comprising:

delivering the largest initial positive electrode voltage while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential said negative electrode voltages beginning with the smallest voltage and proceeding to an adjacent level in said sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until said negative electrode voltage (delete level) from said voltage producing source attains said desired voltage (delete level) at which point said positive electrode voltage is selected to occupy a stable base state of constant electrical energy production and positive electrode voltage .

delivering said selected positive electrode voltage so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in the desired range in a stable base state.

12.(Original) The method of claim 2 wherein said circulation time is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of base state voltage values in memory; and

means for determining a predetermined sequence of base state voltage values.

This claim is redundant and is identical with claim 3 above and is hereby deleted with the same numbering for all of the claims for a total of eighteen claims instead of the original nineteen claims.

13.(Original) The method of claim 2 in which a plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages are generated in fuel cells.

14.(Currently amended) The method of claim 2 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages (delete values) are generated by steam.

15. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein said plurality of positive electrode voltages are connected by logic switches.

16. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage level for a predetermined amount of said time produces a predetermined said positive electrode voltage.

17. (Original)The method of claim 2 wherein a first closing of said electric switch produces a first battery discharge and a first said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in a fuel cell).

18 (Currently amended) The method of claim 2 wherein said negative electrode voltage range varies with application.

19 (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein voltage levels of different Voltage Dosimeters are connected by switches controlled by logic.